

129 AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO, LANSING REPORTS; WILSON WITHHOLDS DETAILS

Secretary Gives Senate Five Year History of Watchful Waiting

MANY OF PARTICULARS

Nothing Said About "Death Warrant" Orders at

**"INCOMPATIBLE WITH
PUBLIC INTEREST"**

Report Approves Carranza Rule—Compares Toll With Former Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—At least ninety-three Americans have been killed in Mexico since President Wilson entered the White House.

response to a resolution gives a list of seventy-six Americans who lost their lives in the southern republic in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. This, of course, does not include the seven-
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In addition to this Secretary Lansing discloses that twenty civilian Americans in those three years and sixteen American soldiers were killed.

border troubles. Thus the total of Americans who were officially acknowledged to have perished is 129.

The statement submitted by Mr. Lansing to the Senate to-day is the

of American life in Mexico. The resolution which called forth to-day's disclosure was introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico, Republican.

long statement in reply to other information called for by the Full resolution. While Secretary Lansing met the demands of the Senate in some particulars, his report as a whole was regarded as more notable for what it forbore to disclose than for what it

Wilson Blocks Details.

Many expected a full and frank statement of the entire Mexican situation from the Administration, but Mr. Lansing, acting on the President's

Among the significant omissions in the report were the naval orders which Senator Fall insists were issued to the

these orders as "death warrants." He contended that the orders prevented the marines from firing upon the Mexicans until after they had been fired upon, and in the latter case they were, he intimated, not permitted to make their fire general, but to locate the Mexican who

responsibility which passed between the Brazilian Ambassador in Mexico City while he was representing the United States and the State Department. Senator Fall contended that if this correspondence were produced it would open the eyes of the American people to what

Approves the First Chief.

Secretary Lansing goes further and suggests that in the parts of Mexico still controlled by bandits further attacks upon life and property may be expected. He contends that Carranza cannot put down banditry immediately and that it must be a necessarily slow process.

since 1910 by comparing it with that of the previous three year period. In the period from 1910 to 1912 forty-seven American lives were lost, but Mr. Lansing adds by way of supporting the Wilson Administration that in these three years the country was much less turbulent than in the three years from 1917 to 1919.

is that the Lansing report will serve to stir up rather than to allay the debate in the Senate over Mexico. The failure of the Administration to meet fully the demands of the Fall resolution will serve as one ground of attack, while the general tone of the Lansing communication

"The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on January 6, 1916, requesting to be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interests, with

ing been referred by you to the Department of State, for report, I have the honor to state after earnest consideration of the request in the light of such study as the Department has given this subject for a period of several years that